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## MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

## HERE AND THERE

Dates for the 1936 Education Congress, called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, have been set for Wednesday and Thursday, October 7 and 8. \*\*\*The Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers announce their 1936 State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, October 14, 15, and 16. \*\*\*When the State Supreme Court recently declared the State Authority Act unconstitutional, plans for approximately \$12,000,000 in building activities at State Teachers Colleges and other state-owned schools went by the boards. It was the same old "total debt" question which only revision or a new State Constitution can correct. \*\*\*Activities are increasing each week in the WPA Adult Education and Youth Program, the new emergency education work. More than 2000 teachers and others had been given positions by January 15. Lackawanna was the first county to get a full program under way. \*\*\*The United States Department of Labor now estimates that the number of young people, 16 to 24, out of school and out of work is 5,250,000. \*\*\*Miss Florence Fallgatter is now chief of the home economics education service, Vocational Home Economics Division, United States Office of Education. She succeeds Dr. Adelaide S. Baylor, who died December 18, soon after her retirement from active duty. \*\*\*Striking results of American Education Week publicity in Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania cities are shown in a special planographed sheet issued recently from the Office of the N. E. A. \*\*\*Reports advise that a new system of hiring teachers, aimed toward improving teaching standards and at the same time relieving the Superintendent and directors of political pressure, has been adopted by the School Board at Ambridge. Proposed by Supt. Joseph R. Miller and adopted for an indefinite period, the system will require an examination similar to that of Civil Service and will classify all applicants on a point basis. \*\*\*Results of a survey of "job satisfaction" in a typical American manufacturing village have been presented in a book by that title written by Robert Hoppeck, Assistant to the Director of the National Occupational Conferences, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The study is a result of a first hand inquiry into conditions in New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. \*\*\*An attractive prospectus for 1935-36 has been published recently by the National Student Forum on the Paris Pact, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., under the title of "The Paris Pact and International Relations in American High Schools." \*\*\*It is not too early to begin preparation for observance in the schools of World Goodwill Day, on or about May 18.

## THE NEW EDUCATION

*Excerpts from the address by Superintendent Lester K. Ade, at the opening general session of the PSEA convention, December 27, 1935.*

**T**HE modern school is defined in terms of opportunities for individual development, the elimination of fear, the consciousness of the teacher as a helper—not a taskmaster, and a school atmosphere of happy, motivated work characterized by wholesale relationships and attractive surroundings. Such a school is easily recognized just as the absence of these factors is easily detected...

Whether we welcome it or not, the schools are changing. Nothing in science is fixed, nothing in education can be. The new education is emphasizing such terms as life, freedom, nature, self-interests, satisfaction, curiosity, happiness, natural environment, activities and experiences. The modern teacher instead of asking "which one," "what kind" and "how many" is using such expressions as construct, report, describe, discuss, write up, show, compare, contrast, explain, prove, point out, give reasons for, why, give causes and results, advance arguments for or against topics under discussion by the group.

The main principles of the new education appear to be: First, that the student receive freedom of legs, arms, and voice...the first step toward freeing his mind and spirit. Second, the proponents of the new education assume that growth comes from the child progressively acquiring new experiences in connecting them in new patterns. There is no attempt to make the student learn subject matter not related in his thinking to problems and activities of life.

Third, student initiative is implied. Initiative comes from teaching the student to make decisions for himself. Fourth, they assume that self-expression on every possible occasion should be emphasized. A varied program should be provided to permit the uncovering of latent talent of students. Fifth, the leaders of the new education imply the need in so far as practicable for students understanding real life. Sixth, they assume that activity in addition to race experience is an important factor.

The new education is defined in terms of meaningful activities and rich experiences based upon adult insight and children's interests and needs which result in reflective thinking. The final admonition is "be not the first by whom the new is tried nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

School Law Points  
Are Debated

Two matters of more than ordinary interest to public school directors and administrators have developed within recent weeks. One is the decision handed down by Judge Davis W. Henderson, Fayette County, ruling that any salary increments withheld during the 1933-35 "moratorium" on the Edmonds Act should now be paid. The other is whether or not the \$25,000,000 appropriated to schools by the Ziesenheim Act from funds obtained through the proposed graduated income tax law (ruled unconstitutional) is payable during the second year of the 1935-37 biennium.

1. **THE EDMONDS ACT**—The Department of Public Instruction has requested an opinion from the Department of Justice on the application or non-application of the Henderson decision. During the temporary suspension of certain requirements of the Edmonds Act in 1933-35 some districts allowed the increment and based their ten per cent salary reduction on the resulting salary figure. Many districts reverted to the 1932-33 salary level and based permissible reductions on it during the two-year period. It is these latter instances that the question has arisen as to whether or not \$200 in back increments is due each teacher who did not receive the scheduled salary increase in 1933-34 and 1934-35. State-aid funds are not involved.

2. **THE ZIESENHEIM ACT**—Directors of the Pennsylvania Real Estate Association recently contended that the Ziesenheim Act obligated the Commonwealth to reduce local school taxes by providing the \$25,000,000 appropriated in the act, in addition to the regular subsidies for teachers' salaries.

The Department of Justice has ruled that there is no foundation for such opinion. The Attorney General said, in part:

"Although the Ziesenheim Act (29A) did not specify the fund out of which the appropriation was to be made, its language was identical with that language of the income tax act, designating the use to which the tax under that act was to be devoted."... "this act (29A)...indicates an unmistakable legislative intent to make the appropriation out of the school fund into which the proceeds of the income tax would have been payable. Since the income tax has been declared unconstitutional, there will be no proceeds to accrue to the State School Fund, and, therefore, there will be no funds available for the payment of the appropriation contained in Act No. 29A. Since the appropriation falls, the provisions of Act 315 (providing for payment by the State of minimum salaries of all elementary and some junior high school teachers) cannot be carried out for lack of available funds."



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## ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1935

APPROPRIATELY, at the end of the old year, GOVERNOR GEORGE H. EARLE addressed greetings to the annual convention of the PSEA in which he summarized accomplishments in education during the first year of his administration. His message, in part, follows:

"A year ago I addressed a message to you as the Governor-elect. At that time I outlined to you ten educational objectives of my administration. I am happy to say to you today that they have been obtained:

1. A teachers' retirement system has been maintained in its entirety.
2. A deficit of \$5,000,000 inherited from the previous administration has been wiped out.
3. Schools in financially handicapped districts have been kept open.
4. More than \$60,000,000 have been appropriated as state subsidies for schools at a time when relief constituted a heavy burden.
5. I have consistently advocated a graduated income tax for school purposes. The establishment of such a tax now depends upon amendment or revision of the State Constitution. In order to relieve real estate of an undue share of the tax burden, this fight must go on. It may interest you to know that twenty-six other states already have such a tax.
6. A commission has been appointed to study local government operations, including the unit of school administration.
7. The child labor law has been strengthened, prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age. Minors are better off under the Penn-

sylvania law now than they were under the NRA.

8. A \$20,000,000 school building program has been made possible with Federal Aid. Every possible help has been given by the State to assure the wise expenditure of these funds.
9. The State Teachers Colleges have been maintained at a high level of efficiency.
10. Adult education and the rehabilitation of youth have been promoted.
11. The collection of delinquent taxes has been facilitated.

"Social legislation, including maximum hours and minimum wages, has been advocated and stressed.

"We point with pride to this record of achievement which indicates our recognition of education and its promotion as one of the basic functions of government.

"In closing, may I wish for you every success in your deliberations here and in the great work in which you are engaged. As a matter of fact, upon your success depends in a large measure the economic and social welfare of our people. In short, you have in your keeping the future of the Commonwealth."

## CONGRATULATIONS

PUBLIC EDUCATION extends sincere and hearty congratulations to Miss MARY B. McANDREW, of Carbondale, who recently was elevated to the important post of president of the Pennsylvania State Education Association. Unusually important duties of a pre-legislative year face the association, and members are fortunate in having as a leader the well-qualified and efficient former classroom teacher who now is Pennsylvania's only woman Superintendent of Schools.

All forms necessary to carry out provisions of the new Child Labor Law in Pennsylvania have been provided by the Department of Public Instruction and are available to school districts on request. The printed supplies include employment certificates, permits for farm work or domestic service in a private home, and age certificates, the latter for issuance to minors between 18 and 21 years of age before they may be employed in any establishment. About 200 school districts have requested the blanks to date. All certificates or permits are obtainable by the minor from local school authorities.

## Education Calendar

### January

20-24—State Farm Show, Harrisburg.

### February

4—State School Board Secretaries Association, Harrisburg.

5-6—State School Directors Association, Harrisburg.

22-27—Dept. Superintendence, N.E.A., St. Louis, Mo.

### March

25-28—Schoolmen's Week, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

25-28—Eastern District Society, American Physical Education Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

**RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS**—The list of 1936 Rhodes scholars-elect, subject to ratification by the Rhodes trustees, includes graduates of two Pennsylvania colleges, Francis C. Evans, Haverford College, and George P. Cuttino, Swarthmore College.

**FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL**—Dr. John A. Schaeffer was inaugurated as President on December 6th.

**PENN STATE**—The college library is offering two prizes, each \$25 worth of books to be selected by the winners, for the best private libraries owned by students.

**DREXEL**—A student forum on "What My High School Education has Meant to Me," was held in connection with the annual open house for secondary school students, parents and teachers, on January 17 and 18. More than 100 secondary schools of the Philadelphia area were represented in eight discussion groups.

**HAVERFORD**—Students have organized a school for the negro help of the institution. Started last year by two seniors it has grown to double its original enrollment and has become a significant activity in the extra-curricular program.

**BUCKNELL**—Subscriptions totaling \$100,000 for rebuilding Old Main were made at the semi-annual meeting of the University Trustees.

### STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

**WEST CHESTER**—Dr. Charles S. Swope, professor of social studies, was elevated to the presidency December 17 following his selection by the Board of Trustees and the approval of Governor George H. Earle.

**MANSFIELD**—Dr. Will George Butler, composer-violinist and conductor of the college symphony orchestra, directed the All-State High School Orchestra at the meeting of the PSEA in Harrisburg, December 27. The orchestra was made up of the best young musicians in the State who were selected at three district meetings last fall.

**CALIFORNIA**—The Science-Math Club has installed a short wave radio receiver and plans to secure a transmitter, thereby offering students opportunity to send and receive code messages.

**CHEYNEY**—The college quartette is broadcasting a series of programs each Sunday at 1:45 P. M. over Station KYW, Philadelphia. The college chorus recently gave a special program over that station.

**MILLERSVILLE**—The Visual Education Department is now offering practical assistance and visual equipment to 39 schools in Lancaster and surrounding counties.

The National Council of Teachers of English have issued a new bibliography entitled *Good Reading*. It is a list of 1000 interesting and significant books prepared by the Committee on College Reading, of which Atwood H. Townsend is the chairman. It is primarily a guide for college students and adult readers.

The number of pupils for each teacher in Pennsylvania secondary schools increased from 27.5 to 28.5 in the one year from 1933 to 1934.



## Dr. Jos. L. Rafter Named to Succeed Dr. C. F. Hoban

Dr. Charles F. Hoban, fourteen years a member of the staff of the Department of Public Instruction, and since last September Director of the State Library and Museum, resigned as of January 15.

Three distinctive contributions by Dr. Hoban to the educational and cultural life of the State are outstanding: (1) Pennsylvania is conceded generally to have attained first rank in the Nation in visual education; (2) Complete and effective transformation of the State Museum has been attained under his supervision as Director since 1931, scores of valuable historical pieces being added at little or no expense to the State; (3) Success in calling attention to Pennsylvania's outstanding contributions in Music, Science, and Art.

Dr. Joseph L. Rafter, Scranton educator and lawyer, was appointed director to succeed Dr. Hoban and assumed his duties on the morning of January 16. The new director is a graduate of Villanova College, 1910, won master degrees from Villanova, Columbia University and St. John's University, Brooklyn; the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from University of Notre Dame, 1930; Doctor of Science of Jurisprudence, New York University, 1931.

Prior to the World War Dr. Rafter was a teacher in the Scranton schools and served overseas in France with the U. S. Air Service. Following the Armistice he was assigned to special duty in the Balkans and while there was decorated by King Alexander and the War Department of Greece. He became an instructor at Notre Dame, and for six years, 1923 to 1929 was teacher training extension representative of the Pennsylvania State College in the Northeastern Pennsylvania area. For the past 14 years he has been practicing law in Scranton and New York, and was a lecturer in law at Brooklyn College and St. John's University.

## Dr. Cressman Rejoins Staff

Dr. Paul L. Cressman of Springtown, Bucks County, is now director of the Bureau of Instruction in the Department of Public Instruction. He succeeds William H. Bristow, director of the Bureau since 1931, who is now enrolled for graduate study at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. Cressman is thoroughly familiar with Pennsylvania educational conditions through ten years of service as a member of the Department staff. He previously was assistant director of the Bureau of Vocational Education and later supervisor of Industrial and Continuation School Education.

For the past two years Dr. Cressman has been Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, in charge of secondary and vocational education, and more recently of the division of instruction. Recently he has assisted in vocational education activities involving a national program, and is serving on a number of national educational committees.

Dr. Cressman is a graduate of the State Teachers College at Kutztown, 1913, earned his bachelor degree at the University of Pittsburgh in 1925, and the degree of Doctor of Education at the Pennsylvania State College in 1934.

## Directors, Secretaries Meet Feb. 4-6

Governor and Mrs. George H. Earle will hold their annual reception for members of the Pennsylvania State School Directors Association and the Association of School Board Secretaries on Tuesday evening, February 4, in the Forum of the Education Building at Harrisburg. This event comes as usual between the close of the secretaries' and the directors' conventions. The Governor also is scheduled to address the annual banquet of the directors' association on Wednesday evening.

Secretaries will meet in round table and panel discussion groups on Tuesday morning, according to President Helen Kidd Thompson. They will consider problems of business administration. Highlights will be summarized by leaders at the afternoon session, when speakers will be Superintendent Ade and the Rev. Frank W. Ruth, majority floor leader in the House of Representatives and a member of the association. Dr. Ade will give "An Outline of the Requirements of the Modern School," and Mr. Ruth will discuss "The Legislative Outlook." Both will speak also during the directors' convention.

Mrs. Harriet S. Marshall, president of the directors' association announces an innovation in this year's program. It will be group conferences Wednesday afternoon for delegates from second, third and fourth class school districts, to discuss problems of mutual interest. A leader will be appointed for each conference.

Convention topics and speakers include: "Sane Athletics in our Public Schools," Dr. R. R. Abernethy, Superintendent Harrisburg Schools; "Essentials of a Good School System," Dr. Lester K. Ade, State Superintendent; "Juvenile Delinquency," Dr. J. Evans Scheele, Secretary of Welfare; "Our Homes—Our Schools," Dr. C. M. Hill, Yale University; "Sight Conservation and Sight-saving Classes," Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Assistant Director, National Society for Prevention of Blindness; "Civil Service for Teachers," Dr. Ben G. Graham, Superintendent Pittsburgh Schools; "A Battle with Three Fronts," Dr. Samuel W. Grafflin, White Plains, N. Y.; "School Laws of 1935 and Aims for the Future," the Rev. Frank W. Ruth, Berrville; "Taking the Public into Our Confidence," Dr. Edwin C. Broome, Philadelphia Superintendent; and a talk by W. A. Clifford, secretary of the New York State School Directors Association. The directors' "Question Box" will be conducted by Dr. Clarence E. Ackley, in charge of school law interpretation, Department of Public Instruction.

The State Department of Forests and Waters reports increasing popularity for its educational motion picture service. Since the spring of 1932 eleven educational motion pictures dealing with forestry have been made for the Department, from one to four reels, most of them available in both the 35 and 16 mm. sizes, two with sound. Latest 16 mm. additions are "The Maple Products Industry in Pennsylvania" and "The CCC at work in Penn's Woods." In the past three years 79,000 school children have seen one or more of these pictures.

## Propose Advancing Elementary Teacher Preparation Level

Almost unanimous approval has been given by approximately 600 school and college administrative officials to a proposal that educational standards be increased in Pennsylvania for those entering the elementary teaching field. On the question of three years of preparation being required after September 1, 1937, favorable replies were received from 37 of 39 college presidents, 40 of 53 county school superintendents, 134 of 173 district superintendents, and 281 of 312 supervising principals. Practically all who did not indicate full favorable reaction said they approved the move provided more adequate provisions for increase in compensation could be made by the State, in keeping with the additional preparation required.

Essentially the same views were held on the suggestion that after October 1, 1940, all new elementary teachers be required to have four years of approved preparation. Out of 503 favorable replies received in the Teacher Division, only six administrative officers doubted the wisdom of urging further requirements in the face of present economic conditions. The proposals will be discussed at the February meeting of the State Council of Education.

## Joint Committee Starts

The Joint Legislative Committee appointed to make a survey of educational costs and functions started its activities through hearings in Philadelphia on January 10 and 11. Previously the chairman, Representative Hiram G. Andrews, Cambria County, addressed the December Convention of the Pennsylvania State Education Association and gave the following three conclusions reached to that time by the Committee:

1. The state-aid program has not equalized educational opportunity.
2. The State should be able to furnish a "mandated minimum education program."
3. The ability to pay in a majority of school districts is a variable factor.

Mr. Andrews said "the financial structure of educational administration in the State is a thing of shreds and patches rather than financial sanity," adding that "the Committee is attempting to locate financial responsibilities, which is now decentralized."

The committee chairman stated that the State may be compelled to spend more for education but that it should not always be necessary to spend in the same places. He also declared that a definition of school district insolvency is needed, and there must be state control over insolvent districts.

During the Philadelphia hearings the Committee called upon many Philadelphia school people and citizens who pointed out, among other things, that school tax assessments should be equalized.

The PSEA Convention passed a resolution pledging its full cooperation to the Committee, "and to that end place at its disposal the facilities of the Pennsylvania State Education Association."

About six of every hundred Pennsylvania high school graduates return to high school the year following graduation for post-graduate courses.



## Home and Farm Safety Program Cooperating With Red Cross Campaign

Deaths on the highway may be more dramatic than those in the home and on the farm, but the totals for both show the number of the latter to be twice as great.

The schools have been attempting for many years to emphasize the importance of safety education and have prepared bulletins and other material on this subject for the use of teachers in the class room. Excellent suggestions for the development of safety by prevention of accidents have been set up in *BULLETIN 12, Course of Study in Health Instruction and Physical Education, Grades I-VIII*.

In order to further the program so that it will extend to the community, the Department of Public Instruction is cooperating with the Red Cross in the program which has been launched recently to reduce the number of accidents in the home and on the farm. This is a three-point program, which it is hoped will substantially reduce the number of deaths resulting from accidents on the highways, in the home, and in agricultural industries.

### HOME SAFETY

Approximately one-third of all home accident fatalities are from falls. These include falls on stairways, on slippery floors or mats, over objects, from ladders or substitutes for ladders, from windows and doorways, on icy or slippery steps and walks. Probably one-half of all falls reported by communities as the cause of fatalities take place in homes. About half of all deaths from falls in homes are those of persons over 65 years of age.

The second most important cause of home accidents, representing nearly one-fourth, is burns and scalds. These also form the greatest single cause of accidental death to children under five years. Following these two types of accidents, asphyxiation and suffocation, poisons, explosives and firearms take the next greatest toll.

The greatest contribution made through the home economics education departments is that of attempting to attain the objectives of promoting physical fitness and mental and emotional stability on the part of all members of the family.

Physical fitness and mental and emotional stability on the part of the members of the family are furthered by:

- (1) Promoting health for all members of the family through the right choice of food, well cooked foods, and sanitary living conditions;
- (2) Instruction in first aid and home care of the sick;
- (3) Instruction in household budgets and household expenses whereby a family may live within its income;
- (4) Homemaking instruction with a view to producing better homes and better home living, stressing the management of finances and the management of time and energy;
- (5) Instruction in the care and training of children, thus promoting health and right habits;
- (6) Instruction in family relationships.

Instruction and practice in safety measures in the home include: (1) The care and use of inflammable cleaning equipment and cleaning agents; (2) The care and use of oil, gas and gasoline stoves; (3) The care and use of electrical appliances in the home; (4) The care and use of matches; (5) The care of inflammable rubbish and hot ashes; (6) The careful handling and placing of hot

fluids; (7) The care and use of pins, needles and scissors; (8) The use of suitable types of clothing for work in the kitchen; (9) The care and use of plumbing and heating appliances.

### FARM SAFETY

The safety program built around the hazards of the farm should stress precaution relative to the following:

- (1) Sharp edged hand tools—Pupils should be taught to handle such tools so that the edge moves away from the user.

- (2) Power driven sharp edged cutting tools—Pupils should be taught to throw cutter bars out of gear before repairing machines. Guards should be placed on corn shredders and similar machines to avoid hand injuries.

- (3) Rapidly revolving wheels—Pupils should know that too high speed or defects may cause revolving wheels to fly into pieces. Hands and all objects should be kept from touching revolving wheels, buzz saws, threshing cylinders, grinders, etc.

- (4) Belts—Pupils should realize the hazards in moving belts. Belt guards should be used where possible.

- (5) Tractors and autos—Precaution in use of these machines should include: (a) Retarded spark to help prevent back-firing when cranking; (b) Sufficient ventilation in buildings when exhaust fumes are escaping; (c) Care should be exercised in handling tractors on sloping ground and when starting heavy loads because of the possibility of overturning tractor.

- (6) Buildings and structures—Pupils should know how to construct safe scaffolds and to place all timbers, tools, etc., where they will not fall and injure workmen.

- (7) Fence building—Pupils should know how to stretch wire. Caution should be taken that barbed wire will not hit person if it breaks when stretched too taut.

- (8) Handling of farm animals—Safety practices should be taught in the handling of farm animals: (a) Always handle bull with staff; (b) Cows with vicious dispositions should be dehorned; (c) Speak to the horse before entering a stable; (d) Colts should always be handled with caution; (e) Be sure saddle girth is tight before mounting; (f) Be sure a bull is secure before entering the stall; (g) Caution should be exercised in entering a yard or pasture where a ram or boar is kept; (h) Do not enter, without means of protection, a yard or pasture where a bull is grazing.

- (9) Miscellaneous safety precautions to be observed—(a) Keep ladders dry and safe. Inspect them before using. In use, place them securely; (b) Throw machines out of gear before oiling, repairing or adjusting; (c) Never stand in front of a machine to which horses are hitched; (d) Do not tie or buckle reins around the body; (e) Do not lean forks against mows or loads of hay. Use hay forks carefully; (f) In building temporary foundations for the silo fillers, threshers, etc., make them firm; (g) Store gasoline and other inflammable and explosive materials in an isolated building. Use explosives with care; (h) In felling trees, retreat to safe distance as tree starts to fall; (i) In splitting wood, do not hold block with the foot; (j) Remove nearby obstructions before swinging an axe; (k) Use care in handling logs.

### COOPERATION WITH THE RED CROSS PROGRAM

The Red Cross program is attempting to reduce accidents through inspections in the home by parents and children. They are requested to see that:

- (1) Stairways and steps are kept clear, repaired, lighted; porches and balconies have secure railings; toys and utensils are properly stored; a step ladder is available in the home.

- (2) Safety matches are used, kept out of the reach of children; bonfires are prohibited, fireplaces screened; utensils filled with hot liquids are kept away from small children.

- (3) The garage door or windows are kept open when the motor is running; gas appliances are kept in good condition, the gas shut off entirely if equipment is defective until repairs can be made.

- (4) Medicines are stored in clearly labeled containers, necessary poisons stored out of the reach of children; food should be removed from tin cans promptly after opening.

- (5) Electric cords and appliances are kept in good condition; touching two conductors of electric (light fixture and water faucet) at the same time is avoided.

- (6) Sharp and piercing instruments and broken glass are used carefully or disposed of promptly. Immediate attention is given to all wounds.

### THE FOLLOW-UP

#### HOME INSPECTION

Home inspection, through the use of home check lists, is one of the most effective devices whereby common hazards can be brought to the attention of the occupants of the home. This check list can, at the same time, be used to suggest ways and means of correcting or eliminating these hazards.

Home Inspection Campaigns should be a yearly occurrence. This device is most effective when used to initiate the year around program.

#### PUBLICATION OF RESULTS

Chapters of the Red Cross should use every opportunity in keeping the community informed, through the press and other publicity devices, as the program progresses. The results of the Home Inspection Campaign should be given wide publicity.

#### YEAR AROUND PROGRAM

It is essential that all agencies cooperate to bring about a reduction in the accidental death and injury rate in the home and on the farm, and to plan their programs on a yearly basis.

### INTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

Publication of a monthly bulletin devoted to the purposes and activities of the several bureaus comprising the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs was started in December.

The first issue presents articles intended to acquaint the public with the kind of work in which the Department of Internal Affairs engages. Succeeding issues will contain reports concerning accomplishments, current activities, and general information.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by addressing Mr. Thomas A. Logue, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg. The first issue is of particular value to teachers of civics.